

## WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 10, 1857.

Mr. Deane K. James, of Philadelphia, is our general traveling agent, assisted by James Davidson, John Collins, J. H. Brown, Edwin W. Miller, John H. Manning, E. A. Evans, R. B. Jones, J. Adams, P. A. Davis, R. T. Bonham.

Mr. C. W. James, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general collecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by J. H. Thompson, William H. Thomas, Isaac M. Jones, Dr. A. L. Collins, George H. Smith, and Thomas L. Leake. Receipts of either will be good.

Mr. Geo. W. Bray is authorized to collect money from the Union Office for subscriptions and advertisements in the District of Columbia.

## THE PRESIDENT AND THE BANKING SYSTEM.

The banking system, and the currency question generally, have for some time occupied a large portion of public attention; and the people of the whole country have, by the saddest lessons of experience, been made to feel the evil consequences which the present system has entailed upon them. We have been laboring to analyze this system, to point out its defects, and illustrate its evils. The present mode of banking is inherently defective. And, if continued, will again and again result, as it has heretofore done, in ruinous losses and embarrassments to the people of the country. And whilst we are discussing this subject, and advancing our own opinions, we desire to fortify and sustain them by the experience of the past, and the opinions and judgment of some of the ablest statesmen of the country. Foremost amongst these stands our present Chief Magistrate, and we shall proceed to draw upon him for whatever argument or reasoning we may find necessary to sustain the objections which we have been urging against the present mode of banking in this country.

In a speech which was delivered by Mr. Buchanan in the Senate of the United States, on the 7th of July, 1841, against the project of a Fiscal Bank, we find the following conclusive argument against the bank system as then and now organized. We shall continue these extracts from time to time, as we may find them necessary to sustain our position:

But if the banks should all pay specie to-morrow, we have no security whatever that they would not, organized as they are at present, soon again suspend. There are two restrictions upon them, if imposed upon them, which would always insure a sound bank note currency to the people of the United States, and prevent future suspensions. First, if you would render them able at all times to pay specie, you must require that they shall at all times keep on hand at least one dollar of gold and silver for every three dollars of bank notes and currency issued. But this alone might not prove sufficient. They might possess the ability to pay, without the will. To secure this, you must impose another restriction, which will prove to be an infallible preventive of suspension. Declare in the charter of each bank, by a self-executing provision, which makes it a crime, that the moment it issues specie payments it shall "die the death." In the day that they cease to issue specie payments, they shall die. The last reason which has been given by the senator for Kentucky why we should establish a Bank of the United States, is, that other nations have national banks, and therefore that we also ought to have such an institution. Let me say, in the first place, that other nations have no such bank as the one which we propose to establish. The Banks of France and England are to individuals, and not to the stock of either is held by the government. But, under this charter, our republican government is to ally its interests with those of the money power, by becoming the proprietor of more than half of the whole capital of this bank. Does the senator suppose that if the Bank of the United States had continued to exist, and that the charter of Congress will May, 1837, it would have been the fate of the Bank of England? For different would have been its fate. It would have been the first to fall under the revolution of that fearful crisis; and for this very reason, that, being a national bank, its connection with England would have been more intimate and direct than that of the State banks. It would have been provided our banking institutions came from that country, and it would have fallen with redoubled force on a national bank as it did on the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, which then occupied a similar position.

NEW YORK ON THE MILITARY LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

We are pleased to learn that our intelligent and worthy fellow-citizen, Mr. J. F. Callan, (aided and encouraged by many officers of the army,) has prepared for publication, in one octavo volume, of about four hundred pages, "The Military Laws of the United States," relating to the army, marine corps, volunteers, and to bounty lands and pensions, from the foundation of the government to the present date, (1857.) This valuable compilation is now going through the press, and, it is expected, will be ready for delivery on or before the 1st of January, 1858.

This work, prepared with the greatest care from the most reliable sources, presents all the military laws of the United States, (supplying those omitted in previous publications,) arranged in the chronological order of their passage by each house of Congress, with head and foot notes and references, the chapters corresponding with Little & Brown's Edition of the Statutes-at-Large, and a copious and lucidly-arranged index. The laws which have been repealed or become obsolete are inserted only by their titles, with explanatory notes and references to the volume and page of the Statutes where they may be found.

The necessity for such a compilation must be obvious. Many of the military laws have been repealed and again revived; some have become obsolete and are now supplied by new enactments. The object of this compilation is to present to the inquirer only such as are actually operative; and Mr. Callan's long experience as clerk to the Military Committee of the United States Senate, apart from his well-known general intelligence and industrious habits, eminently qualifies him for the task to which he has devoted his talents.

We hope his labor and study will meet with merited reward, of which we need no better guarantee than the fact that the work has elicited the unequalled approbation of Gen. Scott, whose name heads the list of subscribers.

## SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post supplies the following information respecting the movements of Sir Colin Campbell in India:

It is positively asserted in official quarters that Sir Colin Campbell left Calcutta on the 11th of September to place himself at the head of a European force which the Government had provisioned with every description of marching material for a campaign which, it is calculated, would last eight months. At some appointed spot near Calcutta these extensive stores were rapidly collected, and the expedition was immediately on its march. Of course no one pretends to know Sir Colin's plans. He is said to have communicated with the heroic bands who are holding their grounds at Delhi and elsewhere, and that combined movements have been decided upon.

Delhi is 700 miles from Calcutta, and as the season is not favorable for marching, the immediate effect of Sir Colin's plans will only be felt in a more distant view of the enemy. It is believed here that the insurgents have already made overtures, but entirely failed, it being the intention of the commander-in-chief not to accept any negotiation whatever with the King of Delhi. It is also the opinion of foreign spectators that the Sepoys have been certainly assisted by Europeans in their movements, but as they fail to make any impression when opposed to a well-considered attack falls from want of pluck. Repeated failure has produced much discouragement, and I am told it is said in a late despatch from Calcutta that an opinion is gaining ground to the effect that as Sir Colin's army advances the insurgents will disperse and abandon Delhi for the mountains.

## POSTING THE BOOKS.—THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Elections for members of the House of Representatives of the next Congress have now been held in all the States of the Union, with the following result:

State.	Rep.	Dem.	U. S.	Free.	U. S.
Alabama	6	6			
Arkansas	2	2			
California	2	2			
Connecticut	2	2			
Delaware	1	1			
Florida	1	1			
Georgia	6	6			
Illinois	4	4			
Indiana	6	6			
Iowa	4	4			
Kentucky	2	2			
Louisiana	2	2			
Maine	1	1			
Massachusetts	11	11			
Michigan	10	10			
Minnesota	1	1			
Mississippi	1	1			
Missouri	4	4			
Montana	1	1			
Nebraska	1	1			
Nevada	1	1			
New Hampshire	1	1			
New Jersey	2	2			
New York	12	12			
North Carolina	7	7			
Ohio	13	13			
Oregon	1	1			
Pennsylvania	15	15			
Rhode Island	1	1			
South Carolina	6	6			
Texas	2	2			
Vermont	1	1			
Virginia	11	11			
Washington	1	1			
West Virginia	1	1			
Wisconsin	2	2			
Wyoming	1	1			
Total	128	128	92	14	

The House of Representatives consists of 234 members—118 members constituting a majority. It will be seen from the above table that the democrats have a clear majority of twenty-two over the combined vote of the black-republicans and know-nothings. This majority will be increased to twenty-five at an early period of the session by the admission of the three democratic members from the new State of Minnesota. It may be added as a most significant fact that six of the seven Territories of the United States will be represented in the next Congress by democratic delegates.

We give below a list of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the next (35th) Congress.

## Democrats in Roman. Opposition in Italy. SENATE.

Alabama	Albert G. Brown.	Mississippi	Jefferson Davis.
Arkansas	Benjamin Fitzpatrick.	Minnesota	James L. Green.
California	John W. Johnson.	Montana	John P. Hale.
Connecticut	William H. Seward.	New Hampshire	William H. Seward.
Delaware	William H. Seward.	New Jersey	William H. Seward.
Florida	William H. Seward.	New York	William H. Seward.
Georgia	William H. Seward.	North Carolina	William H. Seward.
Illinois	William H. Seward.	Ohio	William H. Seward.
Indiana	William H. Seward.	Oregon	William H. Seward.
Iowa	William H. Seward.	Pennsylvania	William H. Seward.
Kentucky	William H. Seward.	Rhode Island	William H. Seward.
Louisiana	William H. Seward.	South Carolina	William H. Seward.
Maine	William H. Seward.	Texas	William H. Seward.
Massachusetts	William H. Seward.	Vermont	William H. Seward.
Michigan	William H. Seward.	Virginia	William H. Seward.
Minnesota	William H. Seward.	Washington	William H. Seward.
Mississippi	William H. Seward.	West Virginia	William H. Seward.
Missouri	William H. Seward.	Wisconsin	William H. Seward.
Montana	William H. Seward.	Wyoming	William H. Seward.
Nebraska	William H. Seward.		
Nevada	William H. Seward.		
New Hampshire	William H. Seward.		
New Jersey	William H. Seward.		
New York	William H. Seward.		
North Carolina	William H. Seward.		
Ohio	William H. Seward.		
Oregon	William H. Seward.		
Pennsylvania	William H. Seward.		
Rhode Island	William H. Seward.		
South Carolina	William H. Seward.		
Texas	William H. Seward.		
Vermont	William H. Seward.		
Virginia	William H. Seward.		
Washington	William H. Seward.		
West Virginia	William H. Seward.		
Wisconsin	William H. Seward.		
Wyoming	William H. Seward.		

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alabama	John M. Wood.	Pennsylvania	Thomas B. Florence.
Arkansas	Charles J. Gilman.	Rhode Island	Edward J. Morris.
California	Nehemiah Abbott.	South Carolina	James L. Green.
Connecticut	Freeman H. Moore.	Texas	Henry M. Phillips.
Delaware	F. W. Wallbridge.	Vermont	Oren Jones.
Florida	Stephen G. Foster.	Virginia	John Hickman.
Georgia	James P. Blair.	Washington	Henry Chapman.
Illinois	Masson W. Tappan.	West Virginia	Anthony E. Roberts.
Indiana	Samuel Arnold, Jr.	Wisconsin	John C. Kunkel.
Iowa	Samuel Arnold, Jr.	Wyoming	John C. Kunkel.
Kentucky	Samuel Arnold, Jr.		
Louisiana	Samuel Arnold, Jr.		
Maine	Samuel Arnold, Jr.		
Massachusetts	Samuel Arnold, Jr.		
Michigan	Samuel Arnold, Jr.		
Minnesota	Samuel Arnold, Jr.		
Mississippi	Samuel Arnold, Jr.		
Missouri	Samuel Arnold, Jr.		
Montana	Samuel Arnold, Jr.		
Nebraska	Samuel Arnold, Jr.		
Nevada	Samuel Arnold, Jr.		
New Hampshire	Samuel Arnold, Jr.		
New Jersey	Samuel Arnold, Jr.		
New York	Samuel Arnold, Jr.		
North Carolina	Samuel Arnold, Jr.		
Ohio	Samuel Arnold, Jr.		
Oregon	Samuel Arnold, Jr.		
Pennsylvania	Samuel Arnold, Jr.		
Rhode Island	Samuel Arnold, Jr.		
South Carolina	Samuel Arnold, Jr.		
Texas	Samuel Arnold, Jr.		
Vermont	Samuel Arnold, Jr.		
Virginia	Samuel Arnold, Jr.		
Washington	Samuel Arnold, Jr.		
West Virginia	Samuel Arnold, Jr.		
Wisconsin	Samuel Arnold, Jr.		
Wyoming	Samuel Arnold, Jr.		

Alabama	James A. Slawson.	Ohio—continued.	William Lawrence.
Arkansas	James P. Dowell.	Idaho	Edward Wade.
California	Sydney Moore.	Illinois	John R. Hughes.
Connecticut	George S. Houston.	Indiana	James H. Hughes.
Delaware	W. R. W. Cobb.	Iowa	James B. Foley.
Florida	J. L. M. Curry.	Kentucky	James H. Hughes.
Georgia	1. Q. C. Lamar.	Louisiana	James B. Foley.
Illinois	Reuben Davis.	Maine	James H. Hughes.
Indiana	Wm. Barksdale.	Massachusetts	James H. Hughes.
Iowa	O. R. Singleton.	Michigan	James H. Hughes.
Kentucky	J. A. Guilan.	Minnesota	James H. Hughes.
Louisiana	1. Geo. Davis, Jr.	Mississippi	James H. Hughes.
Maine	2. Miles Taylor.	Missouri	James H. Hughes.
Massachusetts	3. Thos. Green Davidson.	Montana	James H. Hughes.
Michigan	4. J. M. Sandage.	Nebraska	James H. Hughes.
Minnesota	1. A. G. Watkins.	Nevada	James H. Hughes.
Mississippi	2. H. Maynard.	New Hampshire	James H. Hughes.
Missouri	3. Samuel A. Smith.	New Jersey	James H. Hughes.
Montana	4. John H. Savage.	New York	James H. Hughes.
Nebraska	5. Charles R. Rags.	North Carolina	James H. Hughes.
Nevada	6. George W. Jones.	Ohio	James H. Hughes.
New Hampshire	7. John C. Wright.	Oregon	James H. Hughes.
New Jersey	8. F. K. Zellerbach.	Pennsylvania	James H. Hughes.
New York	9. W. D. C. Atkins.	Rhode Island	James H. Hughes.
North Carolina	10. Wm. T. Avery.	South Carolina	James H. Hughes.
Ohio	1. Henry C. Burnett.	Texas	James H. Hughes.
Oregon	2. Samuel C. Peyton.	Vermont	James H. Hughes.
Pennsylvania	3. W. L. Underwood.	Virginia	James H. Hughes.
Rhode Island	4. A. G. Talbot.	Washington	James H. Hughes.
South Carolina	5. Joshua H. Jewett.	West Virginia	James H. Hughes.
Texas	6. John M. Elliott.	Wisconsin	James H. Hughes.
Vermont	7. H. Marshall.	Wyoming	James H. Hughes.
Virginia	8. James B. Clay.		
Washington	9. John C. Mason.		
West Virginia	10. J. W. Stevenson.		
Wisconsin	1. George H. Pendleton.		
Wyoming	2. W. S. Grobeck.		
	3. Lewis D. Campbell.		
	4. M. H. Nichols.		
	5. Richard M.		
	6. J. R. Cockerill.		
	7. Aaron Harlan.		
	8. Benjamin Stanton.		
	9. John C. Mason.		
	10. Joseph Miller.		
	11. Valentine B. Horton.		
	12. S. S. Cox.		
	13. John Sherman.		
	14. Philomena Bliss.		
	15. Charles L. Scott.		
	16. C. B. Thompson.		

## DELEGATES FROM THE TERRITORIES.

Missouri	W. W. Kingsbury.
Nebraska	Joseph Lane.
New Mexico	M. A. Otero.
Utah	John M. Bernhisel.
Washington	I. I. Stevens.
Kansas	M. J. Parrot.
Nebraska	F. Ferguson, (contested.)

## MARYLAND ELECTION.

We have now returns, mainly unofficial, from the whole of the State. We give below, in districts, the vote for congressmen:

First District.	
Seward, democrat	3,505
Townsend, know-nothing	3,419
Stewart's majority	86
Second District.	
Rioud, know-nothing	8,701
McHenry, democrat	7,925
Rioud's majority	766
Third District.	
Harris, know-nothing	8,761
White, democrat	6,455
Harris's majority	3,306
Fourth District.	
In this district, as in the preceding, there is a large nominal majority for the know-nothing candidate. In 1855 Mr. Davis's majority was 495. In consequence of the disfranchisement of thousands of the democratic citizens of Baltimore, a majority of 6,536 is now assigned to him.	
Fifth District.	
Kunkel, democrat	8,376
Hoffman, know-nothing	8,298
Kunkel's majority	78
Sixth District.	
Bowie, democrat	5,749
Blackinton, know-nothing	4,464
Bowie's majority	1,285

At the last election General Bowie's majority was 784.

The legislature stands as follows:

Senate	Dem.	K.	N.
House	31	42	
	38	67	
	38	67	
	38	67	

Know-nothing majority on joint ballot 19.

The vote for governor is as follows:

Hicks, know-nothing	44,762
Groome, democrat	36,127
Hicks's majority	8,639

If we leave out the fraudulent vote of Baltimore, Groome, the democratic candidate for governor, has a clear majority in the State of nearly 1,000. The vote for governor, outside of Baltimore, shows a democratic gain of 3,176.

## THE OHIO ELECTION.

The Ohio State of Saturday last contains the official vote for governor at the last election in that State. The columns foot up thus:

Chase, black republican	160,568
Yump, democrat	159,065
Van Trump, know-nothing	9,265

It will be seen from the above that the black republicans are in a minority of seven thousand seven hundred and sixty in the State.

The legislature stands as follows:

Senate	Black rep.	Democrat.
House	14	21
	44	62
	58	83
	58	83

Democratic majority on joint ballot 25.

No mention is made in the Statesman as to the probable disposition of the illegal negro votes which were cast for Chase.

## WISCONSIN ELECTION.

A despatch from Milwaukee, dated November 7, says: "The result of the State election is still in doubt. Both parties claim the election of their candidate for governor. The black republicans have a majority in the legislature."

The Cleveland Plain Dealer says:

"The returns from Wisconsin indicate tremendous gains for the democrats, but the chances are in favor of the election of the black-republican Governor Randall. Last year that State gave Fremont a majority of 12,658. This will probably be reduced to a few hundred. The democracy of Wisconsin have done well and deserved a thorough victory."

Legal proceedings were commenced in Philadelphia on Saturday to attach the property of Mr. Thomas Allison, late president of the Bank of Pennsylvania, who recently went abroad under the plea of ill health. The suit is brought by the president and directors of the bank, who depose that the defendant is indebted to the institution upwards of two hundred thousand dollars. The affidavits are signed by Mr. Allison's brother, a member of the bank, and a design to defraud his creditors.

## DEPARTMENT NEWS.

## STATE DEPARTMENT.

**Important to Mariners.**—Information of an official character has been received that the average rate of annual decrease in the variation of the compass in the Mediterranean, Black, and Red seas, at the present time, appears to be about three degrees at the western limits of the Mediterranean, five degrees in the central portion, six degrees in the eastern limits and the Black sea, and about seven degrees in the Red sea.

**Crops in France.**—A correspondent at Nantes, under date of October 16th, writes that the grain crops are all gathered in, the quality is very superior, and the quantity large, so that bread is now very cheap, to the great joy of the people. The prohibition against the exportation of grain is still continued, and no wheat can be distilled in France, even if it is imported from foreign countries.

The wine crops are not yet all in, but the quantity will be great in comparison with that of last year, and prices are falling fast.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

**Important to Mariners.**—The unofficial official information has been received by the Light-house Board: A fixed light has been established at Punta Arenas, in the Gulf of Nicoya, at an elevation of 55 feet above the level of the sea, and should be visible from the deck of a ship in ordinary weather at the distance of ten miles.

A dangerous rock has been discovered in Herradura bay, on the eastern shore of the Gulf of Nicoya. It has a depth of only two feet on it at low water of spring tides, and is sometimes visible when there is much swell. It lies nearly in the middle of the bay.

An extensive shoal, having only 12 feet of water over it, on which two vessels have recently struck, is reported to lie off the river Lempa about 10 miles off shore, and directly in the track of vessels bound from La Union to Acapulco. The shoal is about three miles long. It lies in lat. 13° 2' north, long. 88° 19' west of Greenwich, nearly. There is reason to believe that the whole of this coast of Central America is placed in our charts about eight miles too far north.

## INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

**Bonds Approved in October, 1857.**—Edmund M. Hastings, receiving and disbursing agent, Montgomery, Alabama; penalty \$50,000. John M. Stockdale, register, Fort Dodge, Iowa, \$10,000. Sumner B. Chase, register, Osage, Iowa, \$10,000. Jacob Barnes, register, Duncan, Michigan, \$10,000. James W. Mandeville, surveyor general, California, \$60,000.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

**The Marine Barracks at Pensacola, Florida.**—The contract for the construction of the Marine barracks at Pensacola, Florida, has been given by the Secretary of the Navy to Roger J. Mahon, of Alton, Illinois, and Francis A. Gibbons, of Baltimore, Maryland, for the sum of \$53,847; that being the lowest bid.

## HON. A. O. P. NICHOLSON.

The following is the reply of Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, who has just been elected United States senator by the legislature of Tennessee, to the interrogatories propounded to him by a portion of the members of the legislature, differing with him on political topics:

NASHVILLE, Oct. 27, 1857.

GENTLEM